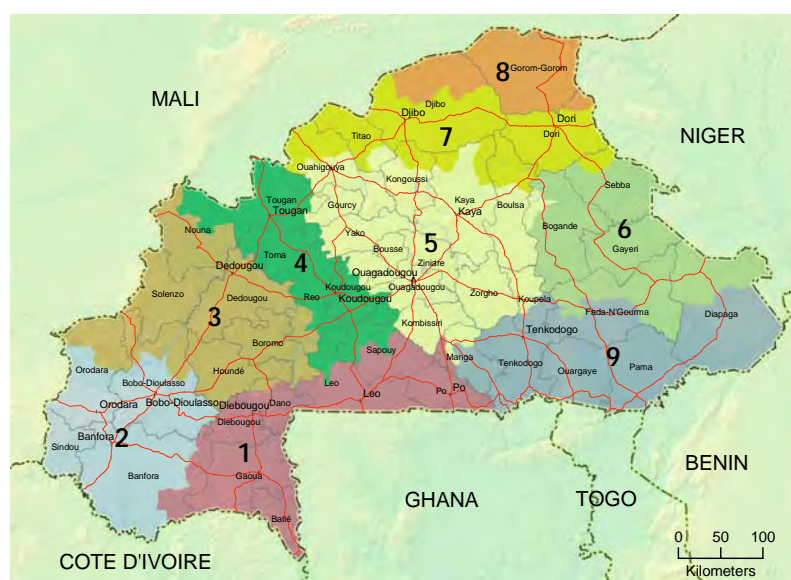


Burkina Faso Livelihood Zones

Zone 1- Root crops and maize		
Food crops	Maize Root crops	Rainfall is an average 900 mm per year. Agriculture is mainly rain fed with little mechanization. This is a seasonal grazing area for transhumant herds. Main income earning activities are cross border trade, timber cutting, hunting and fishing, tourism, and migrant laborers from the plateau. Major hazards are flooding, conflicts between pastoralists and cultivators over crop damage, high incidence of animal parasites especially trypanosomiasis.
Income	Cross-order trade, timber cutting, hunting and fishing, tourism.	
Livestock	cattle	

Zone 2- maize, rice, fruit, cotton		
Food crops	maize, rice	Rainfall is around 100mm per year. Agriculture is rain fed and irrigated. There is off season cultivation. Income generating activities are small industry employment, intensive livestock husbandry, highly mechanized cotton cultivation, petty trade, tourism, hunting and fishing and seasonal agriculture employment. This zone is the main international road entry point. It is also a seasonal grazing area and transit area for transhumant herders. Major hazards include incidents of conflict between cultivators and pastoralists over crop damage, floods and animal parasites especially trypanosomiasis.
Income	fruit, cotton cultivation, small industry employment, livestock husbandry, petty trade, tourism, hunting and fishing and seasonal agriculture employment	
Livestock	Cattle	

Zone 3- maize, rice, fruit, cotton		
Food crops		Rainfall is between 700 and 900 mm per annum. There is livestock husbandry towards the north with limited grazing migration. About 4000 hectares are under irrigation. Income generating activities are cotton production, maize sales. There are generally no problems of food sufficiency. The main hazard is trypanosomiasis, an animal parasite.
Income	cotton production, maize sales	
Livestock	cattle	



Zone 4- sorghum, millet, cotton		
Food crops	Sorghum, millet	Rainfall is between 700 and 900 mm per annum. There are more than 100 hectares under rice cultivation. Plow cultivation is highly developed, and there is sedentary livestock husbandry. It is also a major seasonal grazing area for incoming herds. Milk is highly consumed, and middle income households have about two milk cows and up to 20 goats or sheep. Poorer households have up to ten small stock and ten chickens. There are local opportunities for paid agriculture labor, but young men generally migrate to Ouagadougou city, and also from the north to the west of the zone. There are pockets of frequent rain failure, but generally rainfall is moderate. Major cash crops are susceptible to price swings, especially cotton. Chronic malnutrition is a problem documented in several studies.
Income	cotton production, milk, paid agricultural labor	
Livestock	Cattle, goats, sheep, chickens	

Zone 5-		
Food Crops		This is a densely populated zone around the central plateau area surrounding Ouagadougou city. Rainfall is between 600 and 800mm per year, and major crops produced are green beans, tomatoes, and cabbages. There is small scale livestock husbandry, and this is a transit zone for migrating herds. Local animals are subject to limited grazing land. A peri urban milk sales network is developing. Cereal production is practiced intensively, semi intensively, and extensively. Much work out migration is taking place. Most households have no cattle but five to ten small stock and some poultry. Poor households have about one hectare of arable land, middle income groups have roughly three hectares, and the better off have ten to twenty hectares. Population pressure makes for continuous sub division of family land and land degradation. Major hazards are frequent meningitis outbreaks, insecurity, property and livestock thefts, and Newcastle disease among poultry. This is the most food insecure zone in the country.
Income		
Livestock		

Zone 6- Sorghum, millet, cotton, sedentary livestock		
Food sources	Sorghum, millet	Rainfall is an average 600-800mm per year. There is a relatively sparse population practicing sedentary livestock husbandry. Cultivation is on relatively small areas of about one hectare, but it is nevertheless a main source of grain for the Sahel region. Roads are often impassable during the rainy season and the road network is weak.
Sedentary livestock,	cotton	
Livestock	Sedentary livestock,	

Zone 7- Livestock and millet		
Food sources	Cereals	Annual rainfall is between 400 and 600mm per annum .An average household has two to six cattle and fifteen to twenty small stock. Poor households have three to six small stock and some poultry. There is the general problem of isolation from markets. Poor households have to sell livestock locally at low prices and buy cereals coming in from further south at high prices. Work migration is to Ivory coast, and also to local gold digging sites. This augments basic livestock and cereals production especially in bad rainfall areas. Major hazards are rain shortfalls, periodic droughts and conflict over land resources between livestock and crop producers.
Income	Selling livestock	
Livestock	Cattle small livestock, poultry, sedentary livestock	

Zone 8- Transhumant pastoralism and millet		
Food sources	millet	Rainfall is between 300 and 500mm per year. This is a zone of wide rangelands where livestock herding is the primary economic activity as both transhumant and nomadic pastoralists. Seasonal migration happens southwards during bad years. Cattle and camels are main livestock, but sale of small stock is used to pay for the staple grain. During drought periods cattle is sold and small stock is purchased. A middle income household has ten to twenty cattle and fifteen to twenty small stock and several donkeys. Poor households have between two and ten milking cows, and five to ten small stock and mainly live by working for others. Agriculture production is a minor activity, although enough millet is grown for trade. Drought resistant cow peas are the main cash crop in rain short times. Cash crop trade is women dominated while the livestock trade is a male domain. Major hazards are rainfall shortfalls, grasshopper attacks, and flash floods. This is a high risk production environment.
Income	millet trade,	
Livestock	Cattle, small stock, camels, donkeys	

Zone 9- millet, groundnuts, sorghum, cross border trade, tourism, hunting		
Food sources	millet, groundnuts, sorghum,	Rainfall is an average 1000mm per year. This a high savannah region, and main crops are long cycle millet, sorghum, and groundnuts are a major cash crop. There are classified forest areas. Main income earning activities are cross border trade, hunting, and tourism. Good cash earnings are made from trade because of the sparse population and limited interest in crop cultivation. There is more interests in gardening.
Income	cross border trade, tourism, hunting	
Livestock		